

U. S. Warships at France; Supplies Landed



The



World.

WEATHER—Showers to-night; moderately warm.



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HAIG GAINS AT 20 POINTS IN BIGGEST BLOW OF WAR

U. S. S. JUPITER WITH CONVOY, CARRYING TROOPS' SUPPLIES, MAKES FRENCH PORT SAFELY

Naval Collier, With 10,500 Tons of Grain and Other Foodstuffs, Warmly Greeted by Navy of Sister Republic—Departure a Secret.

PARIS, June 7.—The Ministry of Marine announced to-night that American warships have anchored off the French coast. The announcement adds:

"The French navy greets with joy on their arrival these new brothers in arms who under the flag of the great American Republic have come to participate until final victory in the struggle against the common enemy."

A large American transport containing wheat and other supplies for American troops, which are to come later, has crossed the Atlantic under the protection of an American warship, the *Matin* announces. The transport is now being unloaded at a French port.

[Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced to-day that the naval collier *Jupiter* had arrived in a French port carrying a big cargo of supplies.]

Preparations are being made for the reception of American troops. A number of bases similar to those of the British army have been organized. Camps have been laid out for infantry and artillery, and aviation parks have been established for American aviators. None of the American officers is bringing his family.

The *Matin* says the arrival of the transport means that the provisioning of the army is well under way before the arrival of the troops, and that accordingly the American forces will make no call on the French stock of food.

Jupiter Took Supplies to France, Says Daniels.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The naval collier *Jupiter* has arrived in France, Secretary Daniels announced to-day, laden with 10,500 tons of wheat and other supplies. The ship sailed from an American port without any intimation of her voyage having been given out in advance and is now at anchor in a French port.

The *Jupiter* is equipped with the electrical drive and was the first ship in the world to adopt this type of propulsion. She was built at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, and she has high speed for an auxiliary naval vessel which would enable her to escape submarine attacks under any but unusual circumstances.

Secretary Daniels did not specify what supplies besides wheat the big ship carried.

28,700 Enemy Aliens Registered in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Governor of Wisconsin reports the State's total registration of 21,401 divided as follows: Whites, 219,871; colored, 264; alien, 5,588; alien enemies, 28,700. Indicated possible exemptions, 115,189. State's estimated eligibles, 299,897.

\$15 Men's Blue Serge Suits, \$9.95
The "HUB" Clothing Corner, Broadway, corner Barclay Street (Opp. Westworth Building), will sell to-day & Friday, 2,000 men's and young men's Royal Blue Serge Suits, also brown, green, gray & fancy mixed single or double breasted, pinched or belted backs, slash or patch pockets. Very latest modish some silk lined; all sizes. Our special price for to-day and Friday, \$9.95. Hub Clothing, Broadway, cor. Barclay St.—Adv.

MRS. CHAS. HUBER KILLED IN CRASH OF AUTOMOBILES

Sister-in-Law of Brooklyn Brewer Meets Death When Car Plunges Down Bank.

WANTAGH, L. I., June 7.—Mrs. Charles Huber of Ashbury Park and the Hotel McAlpin, New York, was killed instantly here last night when an automobile in which she was riding was sidwiped by another car on the road between this village and Bellmore. Mrs. Huber was in a car with a man who gave his name to Justice Edward T. Neu of Lynbrook, acting as Coroner, as John J. Fanning, a jewelry salesman living at No. 536 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and employed by the A. Whitman Company, No. 24 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan. They were coming west along the Merrick Road, according to Fanning, when at a curve another car came up behind at a furious pace and tried to pass. There was not enough clearance and the cars sidwiped.

The Fanning car was thrown across the road, grazed an electric pole and then rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. Fanning was hurled clear and was only bruised, but Mrs. Huber's neck was broken, her spine fractured and her skull crushed. The car which struck his disappeared before its number was obtained. Fanning was not held.

Mrs. Huber was a sister-in-law of Otto Huber, wealthy Brooklyn brewer. Her husband, Charles Huber, has business interests in Ashbury Park. For the last three months the couple have divided their time between the Hotel McAlpin and their Ashbury Park home.

At the offices of Otto Huber it was said that he had gone to Lynbrook to take charge of his sister-in-law's body.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

25,000 GERMANS FACE INTERNMENT HERE NEXT WEEK

Barred Zone Order in Effect Sunday and Thousands Still Lack Permits.

Neglect of thousands of unnaturalized Germans to swear to applications for war zone permits threatens to develop a serious situation on Sunday, June 10, the first day upon which the Federal "barred zone" order goes into effect.

"In spite of the fact that the Government granted a nine-day extension of the barred zone order," said United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy to-day, "more than 25,000 of between 60,000 and 70,000 application blanks issued have not been returned. This threatens another eleven-hour rush of Germans with the result that, in spite of the extended time and the extra forces we have enlisted to aid Germans in getting permits, thousands perhaps will find themselves without permits at the closing of this office at midnight Saturday."

"Germans are not doing the Government a favor by getting permits; they are merely accepting a privilege granted them by American generosity. If they cannot take the trouble to accept this privilege then they either will have to remain out of barred territory or else go to jail for the rest of the war."

As a result of the indifference of the alien Marshal McCarthy's scores of volunteer clerks, special deputies and others have been almost idle for the last few days.

It is predicted that the Government authorities will be forced to arrest and intern thousands of Germans during the next week for failure to comply with the zone order. These zones extend a half mile about all points of military and naval importance, including State armories. In addition the entire commercial waterfront has been designated as barred territory. German-owned water craft also will be kept off the rivers and harbors. Because of these waterfront regulations scores of unaturalized Germans employed on vessels and docks have been forced to hunt for new jobs outside of this forbidden district. The official stamp of approval placed upon all permits issued reads:

"Within application approved. Permit may issue, but same shall exclude holder from engaging in any maritime occupation and from entry upon any and all piers, wharves and waterfronts."

Of the Germans who have asked for permits to remain at their present residences and places of employment, it was estimated to-day the applications of 5,000 will be rejected. These persons will not be forced to vacate immediately, however. The Government will give them a reasonable length of time to get new quarters.

Revised Figures in City Enrolment.

Manhattan	255,513
Brooklyn	189,887
Bronx	73,316
Queens	40,606
Richmond	9,445

Total 568,767

*Four Election Districts missing.

AMERICAN SHIP SILVERSELL SANK SUBMARINE IN BATTLE; PROMOTION FOR GUN CAPTAIN

William J. Clark, Assigned From the Arkansas, Praised by Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It is officially stated that it was the American steamer *Silvershell* which was referred to in yesterday's State Department announcement as having sunk a German submarine after an exchange of sixty shots in a running fight of an hour and a half. The battle was fought in the Mediterranean Sea.

William J. Clark of New York, a warrant officer from the battleship *Arkansas*, commanded the armed guard aboard the *Silvershell*.

"It was a splendid piece of work," Secretary Daniels said to-day, "and we are now considering promotion for Clark, who well deserves it."

Secretary Daniels also pointed out that Clark had come up from the enlisted ranks.

These announcements were made after news despatches from Paris had disclosed the name of the steamer and the fact that the encounter had taken place in the Mediterranean Sea. The Paris reports said the *Silvershell* was commanded by Capt. Thomas Charlton and that the battle took place on May 30.

As turret captain of the Dreadnought *Arkansas*, Clark has held high rating among warrant officers for the navy and was selected to command the guard on the *Silvershell* because of his ability proven through years of naval service. In some other instances warrant officers are in command of the gun crews although in the majority of cases the men are under commissioned officers.

In addition to Clark, the other members of the *Silvershell's* gun crew were: George R. Heller, Jameson, Md.; Thomas P. Atwell, Providence, R. I.; Frank Brouseau, Southbridge, Mass.; Joseph S. O'Leary, Ansonia, Conn.; Donald F. Chisholm, Jersey City; Walter R. Horn, Boston; Thomas J. Leahy, Springfield, Mass.; William J. Martens, Brooklyn; Leo Maurer, New York City; Jerry L. Patterson, Forsythe County, Georgia; Lawrence R. Ray, Barnstable, N. C.; Herman L. Seedorf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Navy Department received word some days ago of the action between the *Silvershell* and the submarine. Inquiries were made of the naval gun crew at the port where the ship had arrived and the account of the battle was confirmed. Secretary Daniels said his advice already nothing to the details of the fight already published.

The State Department did not announce the name of the steamer yesterday because it has been this Government's policy not to disclose the names of ships having engagements with submarines because officials feel it marks the ship for further attack, as they believe was the case with the *Mongolia*. That vessel, after having once been identified with a submarine encounter, has repeatedly been attacked as though the submarine flotilla had set about especially to destroy the vessel which had the temerity to engage it with such persistence.

U. S. WARSHIP SAVES 20 IN LIFEBOATS FROM U BOAT FIRE

Destroyer Comes Upon German Submarine Shelling Survivors of Ship It Had Sunk.

An American destroyer, on patrol off the coast of Ireland, recently came upon a German submarine shelling the lifeboats of a ship it had sunk, according to survivors of submerged vessels reaching here to-day aboard an American liner. The submarine disappeared before the destroyer could get a shot at her and the American war vessel then rescued twenty survivors of two ships that had been sent down within sight of each other, taking them to a British port.

The two ships were the Russian bark *Lynton*, from Pensacola, and the Norwegian bark *Madura*, from Mobile to British ports. The *Lynton* was sent down first with no loss of life. Immediately after the *Madura* came into view and was sunk by the same submarine. Survivors of the *Lynton* arriving here said the submarine shelled the lifeboats of the *Madura*, killing two persons and wounding seven, until the American destroyer came up. Then the German submarine merged.

The story of the steamship *New York* striking a mine off the bar of the Mersey on April 9 was told by Archer G. Jones, who, with his wife, returned to-day. They were passengers on the *New York* at the time.

The *New York* was steaming into the river and the passengers were at dinner when the vessel struck the mine. The explosion threw the dishes from the table. The passengers rushed to the deck and hastily donned life belts. Small boats were launched and passengers were rowed away from the ship, which was believed to be sinking.

Donald McGregor, a war correspondent, told the story of the attack on the steamship *Kronland* by a German submarine off Eastport. He said two torpedoes were fired at the *Kronland*, but that the helmsman handled the ship so well in changing her course that although both torpedoes struck the ship the blows were glancing ones and the fring head did not perform its function in either case.

BELGIANS STILL DEPORTED.

Germans Send Many to Work on Railroads in Southern France.
HAVRE, France, June 7.—During the latter part of May it is reported that some 500 Belgians were deported from Antwerp for an unexplained detention. Numerous other Belgians, chiefly of the former class, were collected from the neighborhood of Arlon and Namur by the Germans and deported to northern France to work on the railroads.

ANOTHER DAUGHTER OF J. P. MORGAN IS SOON TO BE A BRIDE



MISS JANE MORGAN

The engagement of Miss Jane Morgan, eldest daughter of J. P. Morgan, to George Nichols, son of John W. T. Nichols of No. 42 West Eleventh Street, became known to-day.

The family had planned to make formal announcement of the engagement at the wedding of Miss Morgan's sister, Miss Frances Morgan, to Paul Giddies Penney of Berkeley, Cal., on June 16.

Mr. Nichols is in business with his father at No. 12 Thomas Street. He was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and his club is the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht, New York Yacht, Merchants, Piping Rock and University.

JUDGE CROSEY TO RUN FOR MAYOR, IS REPORT

Declared Ready to Resign to Conduct West Side Investigation and Enter Primaries.

The Brooklyn Citizen to-day prints the following:

"Information that reached here from Albany to-day indicates that Supreme Court Justice James C. Crosey is ready to enter the Republican primaries for Mayor, and that he will have the approval of Gov. Whitman and William H. Hearst."

The first step was made toward creating a boom for Judge Crosey early this week when Gov. Whitman was asked to approve the selection of the Brooklyn jurist to conduct the investigation into the West Side railroad matter, which is provided for in the Green bill that was signed by the Governor last week and made a law. The Governor was told that he would consent to the selection of Judge Crosey for a number to the investigating committee that the Judge would resign from the bench in order to undertake the work with the understanding that he would also enter the primary as a straight Republican candidate for the Mayoralty nomination.

BRITISH BLAST TRENCHES, MOW DOWN GERMAN RANKS WITH TANKS AND BIG GUNS

More Than 1,000,000 Pounds of High Explosives Used in Gigantic Mining Operations—Many German Prisoners Are Captured.

HAIG REPORTS GAINS ON A NINE-MILE FRONT

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 7.—

The town of Messines and a score of other important points were in British hands this afternoon, first fruits of the tremendous blow struck by Field Marshal Haig in resumption of the British offensive.

Prisoners taken already have reached a total running into four figures.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives was blown up under the German forward positions. This, the most gigantic mining operation in the history of the war, spread panic among the Germans.

Such important points as Battle Wood, Leifer Wood, Neray Farm, Peasant Wood and the villages of Hospice and Zarebe have been carried and this afternoon were firmly held by the British.

British tanks are in the thick of the fighting, which continues under a midsummer sun. The Germans have not yet rallied for the expected counter attack.

[The Berlin War Office report to-day says that between Ypres and Armentieres an artillery battle raged with undiminished force and that the British made infantry attacks after extensive explosions and the most violent drum fire. Berlin also mentions attacks from La Basse Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe on the Arras front. Attacks by the British at Halluch, Loos, Lievin and Rouex are declared by Berlin to have resulted in failure.]

The first rush this morning on the Messines-Wytschaete ridge took the British well over the ridge, where they are now entrenching.

The village of Messines was reported to have been taken early in the fighting. It was also reported that Lenter and Zarebe had fallen and that Wytschaete had been surrounded by the British storming troops.

The British in their attack to-day used probably 20 per cent. more guns, especially those of heavy calibre, than they employed in the battle of Arras.

The British attack begun to-day, two months after the offensive campaign burst into flame at Arras, was carried out in that slender strip of Belgium saved nearly three years ago from the German invasion. The blow was struck on a front of approximately nine miles against the high ground known as the Messines Ridge, from which the Germans have overlooked the British lines ever since October of 1914. It was not long after the battle began that word came from all sectors of the fighting front that the various objectives had been taken on scheduled time.

Prisoners say the Germans had been expecting the attack but were